

Change 1

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC,

Armored Task-Force Engineer Combat Operations

1. Change FM 5-71-2, 28 June 1996, as follows:

Remove Old Pages

iv and v

B-1 through B-27

Insert New Pages

iv and v

B-1 through B-32

2. A bar (■) marks new or changed material.
3. File this transmittal sheet in front of the publication.

DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

DENNIS J. REIMER
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

DISTRIBUTION:

Active Army, USAR, and ARNG: To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-11E, requirements for FM 5-71-2, *Armored Task-Force Engineer Combat Operations* (Qty rqr blk no. 5375).

	Page
Analyze the Mission	4-4
Determine Facts and Assumptions	4-4
Analyze Relative Combat Power	4-5
Analyze the Engineer Battalion's/Brigade's Mission and the Commander's Intent.....	4-5
Issue Commander's Guidance.....	4-5
Course-of-Action Development	4-5
Direct-/Indirect-Fire Analysis.....	4-5
Obstacle-Intent Integration	4-6
Obstacle Priority.....	4-6
Fortification Priority	4-6
Mobility Requirements.....	4-7
Course-of-Action Analysis.....	4-7
Mobility Requirements.....	4-7
Obstacle Design and Resourcing	4-8
Decision and Execution.....	4-8
Scheme-of-Obstacle Overlay	4-8
Obstacle-Execution Matrix	4-8
Survivability Matrix and Time Line	4-10
Task-Force Obstacle Scenario.....	4-10
Planning Below Task-Force Level.....	4-15
Coordinating with the Maneuver Commander.....	4-15
Siting the Obstacle	4-15
Obstacle Turnover and Transfer	4-18
Survivability Planning.....	4-18
 Chapter 5. Other Tactical Operations.....	 5-1
Retrograde Operations.....	5-1
Types of Retrograde Operations	5-1
Considerations for Retrograde Operations	5-3
Passage of Lines	5-4
Breakout Operations.....	5-4
Linkup Operations	5-7
River-Crossing Operations.....	5-7
Heavy/Light Forces Operations.....	5-7
Support to a Light Infantry Company Attached to a Task Force.....	5-7
Light Engineer Augmentation.....	5-9
Engineer Company Supporting a Light Infantry Brigade or Task Force	5-9
Military Operations in Urbanized Terrain	5-10
Contingency Operations.....	5-12
Engineer Support to Contingency Operations.....	5-12
Engineer Considerations.....	5-16
Engineer Assessment	5-17
 Chapter 6. Combat Service Support.....	 6-1
Command and Control	6-1

Company Trains	6-3
Supply Function	6-3
Resupply Operations.....	6-4
Combat Health Support.....	6-7
Maintenance	6-8
 Chapter 7. Engineers in Close Combat.....	7-1
Fighting as Engineers.....	7-1
Engineer Organization for Combat	7-1
Engineer Combat Capabilities	7-1
Fighting as Infantry.....	7-4
Employment Considerations	7-5
Reorganization Considerations	7-5
Organic Combat Power	7-6
Unit Capabilities	7-6
 Appendix A. Engineer Estimate.....	A-1
Receive the Mission.....	A-1
Conduct an Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield/Engineer Battlefield	
Assessment	A-2
Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield	A-3
Engineer Battlefield Assessment	A-9
Analyze the Mission.....	A-12
Specified Tasks.....	A-12
Implied Tasks	A-12
Assets Available	A-12
Limitations	A-12
Risk	A-12
Time Analysis.....	A-12
Essential Tasks	A-13
Restated Mission	A-13
Develop the Scheme of Engineer Operations	A-13
Analyze Relative Combat Power	A-14
Identify Engineer Missions and Allocate Forces	A-14
Develop a Scheme of Engineer Operations.....	A-14
Balance Assets Against Support Requirements	A-14
Integrate into the Maneuver Course of Action	A-14
War-Game and Refine the Engineer Plan	A-15
Recommend a Course of Action	A-15
Finalize the Engineer Plan and Issue Orders	A-15
 Appendix B. Orders and Annexes	B-1
Task-Force Operations Order.....	B-1
Engineer Annex.....	B-1
Engineer Unit Orders	B-7
Task-Force Engineer Warning Order	B-7
Engineer Company Operations Order	B-14
General Considerations for Overlays.....	B-14

Supported Unit's Operations Graphics	B-14
Enemy Situation Template	B-26
Engineer Company Operations Graphics	B-26
Friendly Scheme-of-Obstacle Overlay	B-29
Supported Unit's Combat Service Support Graphics	B-29
Guidelines for the Company Execution Matrix	B-29
Sources of Information for Preparing OPORDs.....	B-30
Engineer Company Fragmentary Order	B-30
 Appendix C. Precombat Inspection Checklist.....	C-1
Precombat Checks	C-1
Precombat Inspections	C-1
Postcombat Checks.....	C-1
Postcombat Inspections.....	C-1
 Appendix D. Engineer Company Working Separate from Engineer Battalion	D-1
Planning.....	D-1
Preparation	D-2
Execution	D-2
 Appendix E. Basic Formations and Movement Techniques.....	E-1
Mounted Movement Techniques.....	E-1
Wedge	E-1
Column	E-1
Line	E-1
Echelon.....	E-2
V	E-2
Dismounted Movement Techniques	E-2
Wedge	E-3
Column	E-3
Line	E-3
V	E-5
File	E-5
Traveling.....	E-5
Hand-and-Arm Signals	E-5
 Appendix F. Route Clearance	F-1
Overview	F-1
Facts and Assumptions.....	F-1
Task-Force Tasks to be Accomplished.....	F-2
Recommended Task Organization.....	F-3
Operational Planning Considerations.....	F-4
Intelligence	F-4
Maneuver	F-5
Fire Support.....	F-5
Mobility/Survivability	F-6
Air-Defense Artillery	F-6
Combat Service Support	F-6

Page

Command and Control.....	F-6
Special Operations	F-7
References.....	F-7

Glossary	Glossary-1
----------------	------------

References.....	References-1
-----------------	--------------

Index	Index-1
-------------	---------

APPENDIX B

ORDERS AND ANNEXES

Orders and annexes are critical components to TF engineer C². The use of digital battle-command information systems greatly speeds the battle-command process. This annex highlights techniques and battle-command products the engineer company needs to produce, whether digital or conventional. The TF engineer, through the TF commander, exercises functional control over engineer operations within the TF's sector by including critical instructions in the TF order and the engineer annex. The supporting engineer company commander also issues orders to exercise unit control over engineer forces under his command. The TF engineer synchronizes and coordinates engineer support within the TF.

TASK-FORCE OPERATIONS ORDER

Figure B-1, pages B-2 through B-6, is a sample format of a TF OPORD. Bulletized com-

ments are included in paragraphs requiring engineer input.

ENGINEER ANNEX

The engineer annex contains information not included in the base order that is critical to the engineer plan or required for subordinate engineer planning. It does not include instructions or orders directly to engineer units. More importantly, the engineer annex covers critical aspects of the entire engineer plan, not just parts that pertain to the engineer company. The engineer annex is not a replacement for the engineer company order. For example, it does not give subunit orders and service-support instructions to the engineer company; those orders and instructions are contained in the engineer company order. The engineer annex should meet the following general criteria:

- Includes critical information derived from the EBA process.
- Contains all critical information and tasks not covered elsewhere in the order.
- Does not contain items covered in SOPs unless the mission requires a change to the SOP.
- Avoids qualified directives and is clear, complete, brief, and timely.

- Contains information and tasks directed to the TF, not the engineer company.
- Includes only information and instructions that have been fully coordinated in other parts of the OPORD or with the TF commander and his staff.

The engineer annex includes any combination of written instructions, matrixes, or overlays necessary to convey the details of the engineer plan. The engineer annex provides a standard format for both offensive and defensive operations. This format standardizes the organization of information included as written instructions. The actual content depends on the type of TF operation and the SOEO. The format tailors the five-paragraph order to convey critical information.

The engineer annex may also include matrixes and overlays, as necessary, to convey the plan. Matrixes may be used as part of the body of the annex or as separate appendixes. Matrixes are used to quickly convey or summarize information that does

CLASSIFICATION

(Place the classification at the top and bottom of every page of the OPORD.)

Copy ____ of ____ copies
Issuing headquarters
Place of issue (coordinates)
Date-time group of signature

OPERATION ORDER _____ (code name, if used)

Reference(s): Map(s) and other references required.

Time Zone Used Throughout the Order:

Task Organization:

- Reflects the engineer task organization of the units supporting company teams, including the command or support relationship.
- Lists units under a TF commander's command.

1. SITUATION.

a. Enemy Forces. Include recent enemy engineer activities or capabilities critical to maneuver company team commanders or essential to understanding the supporting engineer plan.

b. Friendly Forces. Include engineer units not under TF control that are working in the TF's sector.

c. Attachments and Detachments.

- State the effective time for engineer task organization if it differs from other units.
- Clarify or highlight changes in engineer task organization that occur during a phase of an operation.

2. MISSION.

3. EXECUTION.

Intent

a. Concept of Operations.

(1) Maneuver.

(2) Fires.

Figure B-1. TF OPORD

(3) Reconnaissance and Surveillance.**(4) Intelligence.**

- Include the focus of intelligence-collection efforts that impact on a maneuver plan.
- Provide subordinate units with information requirements that are command PIR, as coordinated with the S2 and a TF commander.

(5) Engineer (SOEO).

- Describe (in narrative format) the M/S tasks that support a maneuver plan, regardless of which unit performs the task. For example, address artillery-delivered FASCAM in this paragraph.
- Explain what the essential M/S tasks are and how they support a scheme of maneuver.
- Use a maneuver unit's concept of operations as a carrier wave. (For example, generally operations are phased. An SOEO uses the same phases. [Prephase I is not a phase unless a supported unit has something called Prephase I.] If the supported unit does not use phases for its operations, an SOEO uses the same format that a supported unit uses for its concept of the operation.)
- Address four areas under each phase in an SOEO (general comments, countermobility, survivability, and mobility). Address each of these in the order of priority for that particular phase. (For example, if the priority for Phase I is countermobility, survivability, and then mobility, then the comments would appear in this order: general comments, countermobility, survivability, and mobility. If the priority in Phase II changes to mobility, countermobility, and then survivability, then the comments would appear in the following order: general comments, mobility, countermobility, and survivability.) Do not address these four areas as separate bullet comments but as four clearly identified parts of a narrative. For example, the format does **not** look like the following:

*SOEO**(1) Phase I*

- (a) General...*
- (b) Mobility...*
- (c) Countermobility...*
- (d) Survivability...*

If there is no support provided in a specific area during a phase, then do not mention that type of support. (For example, if no TF element receives survivability support during a phase, then do not mention survivability.)

Figure B-1. TF OPORD (continued)

- Ensure that the support addressed under each phase applies to the M/S effort that supports a maneuver unit during that phase, no matter when the effort was completed. (For example, if an engineer company constructs three obstacle groups that support company teams during Phase III, then address the obstacle groups during that part of an SOEO that addresses Phase III. Likewise, if an engineer company provides breaching support to a company team during Phase II, then address the breaching support as part of Phase II.)
- Ensure that each of the four areas covered under each phase provides a standard set of information with a general format as follows:
 - General comments. A brief, one-sentence comment about M/S support for the phase.
 - Countermobility. Each obstacle group, in order of its priority, its intent (target, effect, and relative location), which maneuver unit it supports, and any indirect fires allocated to a group by a TF. Provide execution criteria for reserve targets and situational obstacles.
 - Survivability. Explanations for each survivability task, relative location (BP, vicinity of an EA, and so forth), and which maneuver unit is supported.
 - Mobility. Explanations for each mobility task (for example, reducing obstacles, marking lanes, providing guides, and maintaining a route), relative location (route, objective, and so forth), the priority of the breaching asset used (for example, use plows first, then MICLIC), and which maneuver unit is supported.

The following is an example of an SOEO for a four-phase TF defensive mission. In this case, the four phases are 1) counterreconnaissance; 2) defeat of two MRBs in EA Dog; 3) counterattack by the TF reserve to destroy the trail MRB; and 4) reorganization, reconstitution, and passing of the brigade reserve forward.

Example:

SOEO:

Phase I — Engineers support the TF's counterreconnaissance fight. Engineers mark lanes on Routes Red and Blue through all obstacle groups under construction to support movement of the counterreconnaissance force. Engineers emplace obstacle groups A1D to turn enemy reconnaissance elements off the covered and concealed routes forward of OP 32 and A1E to disrupt enemy reconnaissance along Highway 14 forward of OP 33.

Phase II — Engineers support the TF's fight in EA Dog with 3 obstacle groups (A1A, A1B, and A1C) and fighting positions in BPs 1, 2, 3, and 4. A1A is coordinated with Tm A to turn the northern MRB into EA Dog, vic PL Zinc. A1B is coordinated with Tm C to fix the northern MRB in EA Dog. A1C is coordinated with Tm D to block the southern MRB vic EA Cat. The priority for survivability effort in all BPs is FIST-V, M1, M2, and M3. Priority of support is Tm A in BP 1, Tm B in BP 2, Tm E in BP 3, and Tm D in BP 4.

Figure B-1. TF OPORD (continued)

Phase III — M/S support to the TF CATK to destroy the trail MRB. Engineers provide breaching support for Tm C along Axis Frog. Priority for breaching is plows, MICLIC, and dismounted engineers. Situational obstacle group A1F (ADAM/RAAMS) will disrupt the trail MRB vic PL Tin.

Phase IV — Engineers support the TF's reorganization and prepare to pass TF 7-7 forward as the brigade resumes the offensive. Engineers create and mark lanes along Routes Red and Blue to pass TF 7-7.

NOTE: Every planned obstacle group (directed, situational, or reserve) must be addressed in an SOEO (an SOEO has no subparagraphs). Other information (zones, belts, restrictions, and so forth) is part of the coordinating instructions.

(6) Air Defense.

(7) Information Operations.

b. Tasks to Maneuver Units. List—

- Mission-essential tasks to be accomplished by a specific maneuver element.
- Mission-essential tasks to be accomplished by engineers task-organized to maneuver elements.
- Support to the Class IV/V supply point.

c. Tasks to CS Units. Include TF-level tasks assigned to engineers retained under TF control. List tasks to inform company team commanders of tasks under TF control using TF-level forces.

d. Coordinating Instructions. Include—

- Critical instructions common to two or more maneuver units.
- SOP information only if it is needed for emphasis.
- Times or events in which obstacle groups become effective, if they differ from the effective time of the order.
- Any restrictions to an obstacle group (for example, group restrictions may preclude the use of certain types of mines or obstacles or the use of obstacles on specific routes through the zone).
- References to survivability/counter mobility time lines, as applicable.
- Relevant environmental considerations/protection measures. These may be placed in an appendix to the engineer annex.

Figure B-1. TF OPORD (continued)

4. SERVICE SUPPORT.

a. Support Concept. Include the concept for logistics support of engineers task-organized to company teams, if not listed in the service-support annex.

b. Materiel and Services.

(1) Supply. Include the—

- Allocation of Class IV or engineer Class V supplies, if not contained in the engineer annex.
- Tentative location for the Class IV/V supply point.

(2) Transportation.

(3) Services.

c. Medical Evacuation and Hospitalization.**d. Personnel Support.****e. Civil-Military.****5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.****a. Command.****b. Signal.**

Acknowledge:

**Commander's last name
Rank**

**OFFICIAL:
(Authentication)**

Annexes:

Distribution:

CLASSIFICATION

Figure B-1. TF OPORD (continued)

not need explanation, such as logistics allocations, obstacle-group priorities and restrictions, or task summary (execution matrix). Finally, overlays are used to give information or instructions and to expedite integration into the overall combined-arms plan. At the TF level, information included on overlays may include but is not limited to—

- All existing and proposed friendly obstacles and control measures (obstacle belts and groups, restrictions, and lanes; directed or reserve targets; and situational obstacles,

including associated NAIs/targeted areas of interest [TAIs], and decision points [DPs]).

- Known and plotted enemy obstacles (must also be on the SITEMP).
- Logistics locations and routes, as they apply to engineer operations.
- NBC-contaminated areas.

Figure B-2, pages B-8 through B-12, is a sample format of a written engineer annex. Figure B-3, page B-13, provides a sample matrix and overlay.

ENGINEER UNIT ORDERS

The engineer company commander uses a unit order to exercise unit control over engineer units remaining under his command. At the outset of an operation, the company commander uses his order to effect the necessary task organization of engineers in the TF, assign initial missions, and establish sustainment integration with the TF HHC or engineer battalion. Once the task organization is effective and during combat operations, the engineer company commander

directs subsequent unit orders only to those engineers under his command. Orders, missions, and instructions to engineers in command relationships are included as tasks to the company teams in the TF order. The TF engineer issues WOs to all engineers supporting the TF to facilitate parallel planning. WOs to engineers supporting maneuver company teams are for planning only and are not executive.

TASK-FORCE ENGINEER WARNING ORDER

The purpose of a WO is to help an engineer company initiate planning and preparations for an upcoming operation. A WO is critical to foster parallel planning. All information (terrain, enemy engineer capabilities, templated/confirmed obstacles, and so forth) that would be useful to subordinate leaders attached to a maneuver unit should be included. This allows a subordinate leader to assist a maneuver commander during his OPOD development.

There is no prescribed format for a WO. It may be either written or oral but should include the following information:

- **Heading.** A WO must always begin with the words "Warning Order" to ensure that recipients understand

the information is for use only as a basis for planning and will be followed by orders. The addressees should also be listed in the heading. The TF engineer's WO to the unit should address all engineer units supporting the TF.

- **Situation.** This section includes a brief description of friendly and enemy situations and critical events. It may also include probable missions for the TF and specified or implied tasks, and it may assign tentative tasks for planning to the engineer company.
- **Attachments and detachments.** This section gives tentative and known

Classification

(Place the classification at the top and bottom of every page of the annex.)

ANNEX ____ (ENGINEER) TO OPORD ____

1. SITUATION.**a. Enemy Forces.**

(1) **Terrain.** Critical aspects of the terrain that impact engineer operations.

(2) **Weather.** Critical aspects of the weather that impact engineer operations.

(3) **Enemy Engineer Capability/Activity.** Include the—

- Known and plotted locations and activities of enemy engineer units.
- Significant enemy maneuver and engineer capabilities that impact engineer operations.
- Expected employment of engineers based on the most probable enemy COA.

b. Friendly Forces. List the—

- Designation, location, and activities of higher and adjacent engineers.
- Nonengineer units capable of assisting in engineer operations (nonengineer units capable of emplacing scatterable mines).

c. Attachments and Detachments.

- List units attached or detached, only as necessary to clarify task organization.
- Highlight changes in engineer task organization occurring during operations along with effective times or events.

2. MISSION. State the mission of engineers in support of the basic OPORD.

3. EXECUTION.**a. SOEO.**

- Describe (in narrative format) the M/S tasks that support a maneuver plan, regardless of which unit performs the task. For example, address artillery-delivered FASCAM in this paragraph.
- Explain what the essential M/S tasks are and how they support the scheme of maneuver.

Figure B-2. Engineer annex

- Use a maneuver unit's concept of operations as a carrier wave. (For example, generally operations are phased. An SOEO uses the same phases. [Prephase I is not a phase unless a supported unit has something called Prephase I.] If a supported unit does not use phases for its operations, an SOEO uses the same format that a supported unit uses for its concept of the operation.)
- Address four areas under each phase in an SOEO (general comments, countermobility, survivability, and mobility). Address each of these in the order of priority for that particular phase. (For example, if the priority for Phase I is countermobility, survivability, and then mobility, then the comments would appear in this order: general comments, countermobility, survivability, and mobility. If the priority in Phase II changes to mobility, countermobility, and then survivability, then the comments would appear in the following order: general comments, mobility, countermobility, and survivability.) Do not address these four areas as separate bullet comments but as four clearly identified parts of a narrative. For example, the format does **not** look like the following:

SOEO

(1) Phase I

- (a) General...*
- (b) Mobility...*
- (c) Countermobility...*
- (d) Survivability...*

If there is no support provided in a specific area during a phase, then do not mention that type of support. (For example, if no TF element receives survivability support during a phase, then do not mention survivability.)

- Ensure that the support addressed under each phase applies to the M/S effort that supports a maneuver unit during that phase, no matter when the effort was completed. (For example, if an engineer company constructs three obstacle groups that support company teams during Phase III, then address the obstacle groups during that part of an SOEO that addresses Phase III. Likewise, if an engineer company provides breaching support to a company team during Phase II, then address the breaching support as part of Phase II.)
- Ensure that each of the four areas covered under each phase provides a standard set of information with a general format as follows:
 - General comments. A brief, one-sentence comment about M/S support for the phase.
 - Countermobility. Each obstacle group, in order of its priority, its intent (target, effect, and relative location), which maneuver unit it supports, and any indirect fires allocated to a group by a TF. Provide execution criteria for reserve targets and situational obstacles.

Figure B-2. Engineer annex (continued)

- Survivability. Explanations for each survivability task, relative location (BP, vicinity of an EA, and so forth), and which maneuver unit is supported.
- Mobility. Explanations for each mobility task (for example, reducing obstacles, marking lanes, providing guides, and maintaining a route), relative location (route, obj, and so forth), the priority of the breaching asset used (for example, use plows first, then MICLIC), and which maneuver unit is supported.

b. Tasks to Subordinate Units.

- List engineer tasks to be accomplished by a specific subordinate unit of a TF that are not included in the base OPOD.
- Include TF-level tasks assigned to an engineer company.
- Use to inform subordinate unit commanders of tasks being performed by forces under TF control.

c. Coordinating Instructions. Include—

- Critical engineer instructions common to two or more maneuver units not already covered in the base OPOD.
- SOP information, only if needed for emphasis.
- Times or events in which obstacle groups become effective, if they differ from the effective time of the order.
- TF PIR that must be considered or that require reports to a TF engineer.
- Obstacle restrictions.
- Mission reports required by a TF engineer (if not covered in the signal paragraph or the unit's SOP).
- Explanation of engineer work lines, if used.
- References to countermobility/survivability time lines, as necessary.
- Lane marking, if not covered in a TF's SOP.
- Relevant environmental considerations and protection measures. These may be placed in an appendix.

4. SERVICE SUPPORT.

a. Command-Regulated Classes of Supply.

Figure B-2. Engineer annex (continued)

- Highlight subunit allocations of command-regulated classes of supply that impact on an operation's control supply rate (CSR).
- Summarize in a matrix or table.

b. Supply Distribution Plan.

- State the method of supply (supply point, tailgate, or service station) to be used for Class IV/V supplies for each subunit.
- Give tentative locations for Class IV/V supply points or locations for linkup of corps push packages directly to units.
- Give the allocation of Class IV/V supplies by group.
- Summarize in a matrix or table.

c. Transportation. List the—

- Allocation and priority of support of brigade haul or airlift assets dedicated for moving a TF's Class IV/V supplies.
- Requirements for the TF to supplement brigade transportation of mission loads (for example, a TF is responsible for haul forward of PL_____).

d. Combat Health Support. Address arrangements made for corps engineer units operating in a TF area to accomplish higher-level missions.

e. Host Nation. List the—

- Type and location of host-nation engineer facilities, assets, or support.
- Procedures for requesting and acquiring host-nation engineer support.
- Limitations or restrictions on host-nation support (for example, host-nation personnel not authorized forward of PL_____).

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

a. Command.

- Include the location of key engineer leaders.
- State the designated logical chain of command.

b. Signal.

Figure B-2. Engineer annex (continued)

- List the nets monitored by an engineer company for reports, if different than the SOP.
- List the designated critical engineer reporting requirements of subordinates, if not covered in coordinating instructions or the SOP.

Acknowledge:

TF commander's last name
Rank

OFFICIAL:

Appendixes:

1. **Engineer overlay**
2. **Countermobility-execution matrix/time line**
3. **Survivability-execution matrix/time line**
4. **Obstacle-execution matrix (directed, situational, and reserve)**
5. **Environmental considerations**

Distribution:

CLASSIFICATION

Figure B-2. Engineer annex (continued)

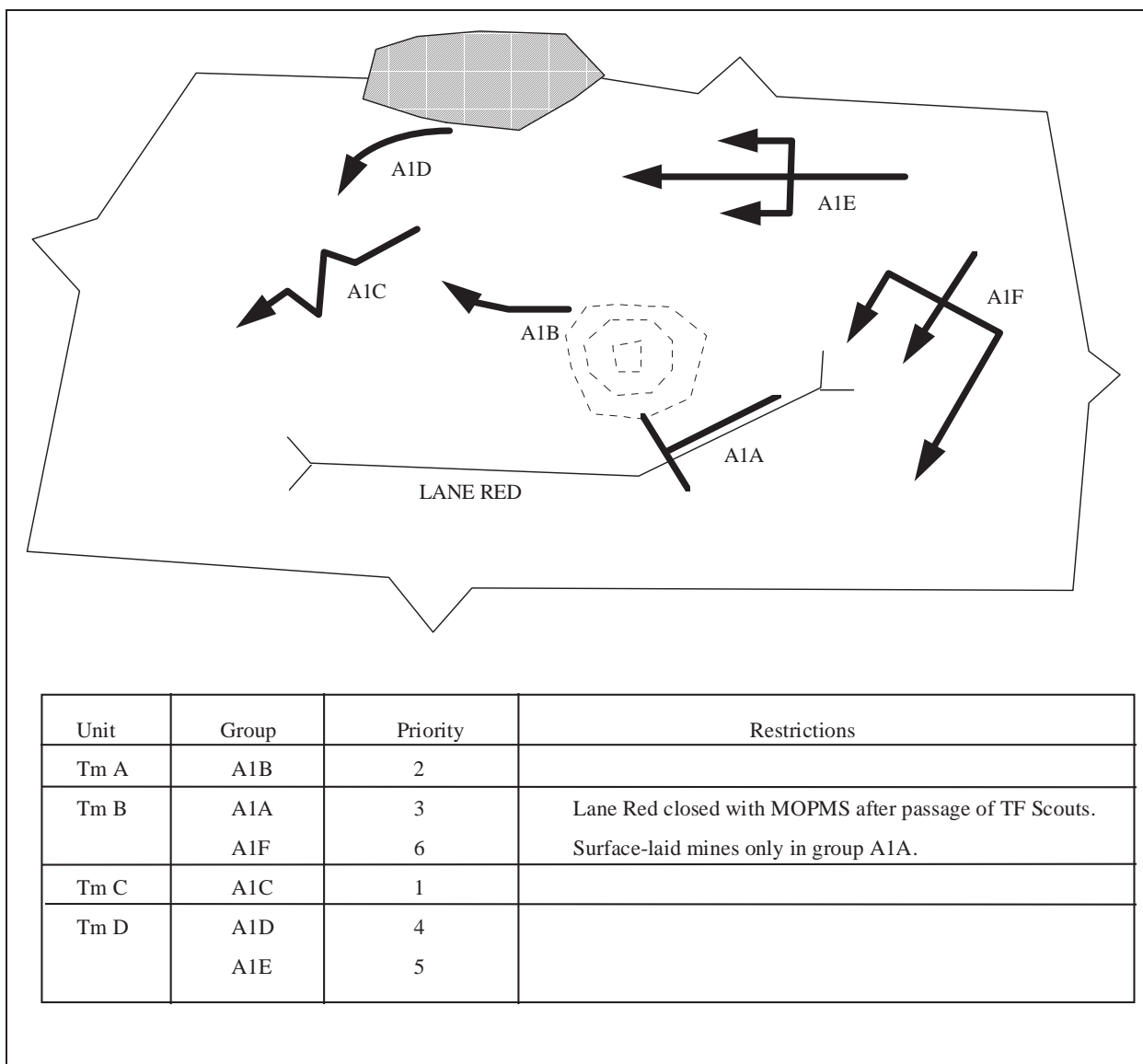


Figure B-3. Sample matrix and overlay

changes to the task organization. However, it must be clear that changes in task organization are for planning and will not be effective until after an order is received from the TF.

- **Earliest time of move.** This section states the earliest possible time that units must be ready to move. For units under the engineer company commander's command, actual movement times may be given, if known.

The earliest time of move is critical to synchronizing sustainment operations to support future missions.

- **Nature and time of operation.** This section provides recipients with as much information about the TF plan as possible to foster parallel planning and preparation and to set priorities. Depending on the maturity of the planning process, this section may include a concept of engineer operations or a tentative SOEO. Orders

for preliminary action may also be included, assigning engineer tasks (such as tactical/technical reconnaissance), establishing Class IV/V supply points, and moving to linkup points. These orders are normally qualified as B/P or O/O, with execution orders given once the plan is complete.

- Time and place of orders group. Engineer units are told when and where to receive the entire order and who will attend. Units should identify the composition of the orders group in their SOP.

- A&L information. This includes instructions and warning information on changes in unit logistics operations and support to be received from maneuver sustainment systems as required by future operations. This information may also direct movement to assembly areas and provide instructions for sustainment after movement.
- Acknowledgment. An acknowledgment of receipt is always required to make sure it is received by all addressees.

ENGINEER COMPANY OPERATIONS ORDER

The OPOD format shown in Figure B-4, pages B-15 through B-24, is primarily for an engineer company in a heavy division engineer brigade supporting an armored or mechanized infantry TF. In Figure B-4, those items that are in bold print depict the OPOD format. Those items in italics are examples, and the rest of the text offers explanation, description, or advice on how to use the OPOD format.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR OVERLAYS

As part of the company's OPOD, the commander issues the platoon leaders company operations overlays. As a minimum, the following graphics must be included and issued to the platoon leaders as part of the OPOD:

- The supported maneuver unit's operations graphics (black).
- The enemy SITEMP (red).
- The engineer company operations graphics (blue).

- The friendly scheme-of-obstacle overlay (green).
- The supported unit's indirect-target overlay supporting the SOEO.
- Critical CSS graphics from the supported unit's CSS plan.

As a technique, the commander may want to issue each platoon leader one overlay that contains a composite of all the graphics mentioned above. This usually makes it easier for the platoon leader to post. However, the commander may issue separate overlays. Regardless, the graphics are depicted using the colors shown above to allow the platoon leaders to distinguish the information presented on multiple overlays.

SUPPORTED UNIT'S OPERATIONS GRAPHICS

The supported unit's operations graphics should contain all of the supported unit's maneuver and fire-control measures, to include the supported unit's indirect fire-support plan. They may contain adjacent maneuver-unit graphics pertinent to the operation.

Classification

(Place the classification at the top and bottom of every page of the OPORD).

Copy__of__copies
Issuing headquarters
Place of issue (coordinates)
Date-time group of signature

OPERATION ORDER NUMBER ____ (code name, if used)

Reference(s): Map(s) or other references required.

Time Zone Used Throughout the Order:

Task Organization. By phase, accounts for all platoons and special equipment. Includes the command or support relationship.

Example:

Phases I - III

Team Alpha

1/A/45th Engr (OPCON)
Volcano/A&O/A/45th Engr

Team Bravo

2/A/45th Engr (OPCON)
AVLM/A&O/A/45th Engr

Company Control

A&O/A/45th Engr (-)

Phase IV

1/A/45th Engr

AVLB/A&O/A/45h Engr
Volcano/A&O/A/45th Engr

2/A/45th Engr

Volcano/A&O/A/45th Engr

Company Control

A&O/A/45th Engr (-)

1. SITUATION.

a. Enemy Forces.

(1) Terrain and Weather. Include—

- Important terrain characteristics and their significance (OCOKA).
- Advantages and disadvantages to enemy/friendly maneuver and engineer operations.
- Light data and expected weather and their impact on a mission.

(2) Enemy Composition, Disposition, and Strength.

- Ensure that the focus is on the enemy that a supported unit expects to fight in a sector (or from a BP or strong point) or in a zone. Also identify adjacent enemy units—those that can reinforce an enemy's attack or defense.

Figure B-4. Engineer company OPORD

- List the type of enemy unit; how it is equipped; and its designation, location, size, and strength.
- List current enemy activities that are pertinent.
- Distinguish known and templated locations of enemy forces/activities.

(3) Capability. List the—

- Combat capability (range and orientation of direct/indirect fires, CATK forces, reserves, NBC, and ability to reposition).
- Mobility, countermobility, and survivability capability. This includes the amount, type, location, and expected employment of breaching equipment; the amount, type, location, and expected employment of tactical and protective obstacles; the amount, type, and expected use of scatterable mines; and the level of expected fortification for vehicles and infantry.

(4) Intentions. Include—

- The most probable and most dangerous enemy COA.
- How an enemy will probably react to a friendly attack or defense (especially the expected employment of mobility, countermobility, and survivability assets).
- Critical enemy events that platoon leaders should look for during a battle.

NOTE: When briefing an OPORD, use a sketch or sand table to explain the enemy's situation (see Figure B-5, page B-25) or use a map with overlay for very small groups.

b. Friendly Forces.

(1) Higher. Include a—

- TF mission, a TF commander's intent, and a TF scheme of maneuver/concept of the operation. This must be complete enough that the platoon leaders understand the fire (to include the indirect-fire plan) and maneuver of the supported unit.
- SOEO to support a TF's scheme of maneuver (same as in a TF OPORD and a TF engineer annex).

(2) Adjacent.

Figure B-4. Engineer company OPORD (continued)

- Include the maneuver missions/events/forces of adjacent units as they affect a supported unit and an engineer company's mission, to include specifics of adjacent engineer units, if appropriate.
- Identify units at the flanks, to the front, and possibly to the rear.

c. Attachments and Detachments.

- Do not include this subparagraph if the attached/detached units are clear in the task organization briefed at the beginning of an OPORD.
- Include attachments and detachments to/from the engineer company's TOE for a mission and the effective time period.

Example:

Attachments: Maintenance contact team and medic team are attached to the company effective _____.

*Detachments: 1/A/45th is OPCON to Tm Alpha during Phases I-III effective _____.
2/A/45th is OPCON to Tm Bravo during Phases I-III effective _____.*

NOTES:

1. When briefing an OPORD, use a sketch or sand table to explain the friendly situation (see Figure B-6, page B-25), or use a map with an overlay for very small groups. This may be combined with the enemy-situation sketch.

2. When briefing an OPORD, use a sketch or sand table to explain the SOEO (see Figure B-7, page B-26), or use a map with an overlay for very small groups. This may be combined with the friendly-situation sketch.

2. MISSION.

- A clear, concise statement of the who, what, where, when, and why of an engineer company's mission. The who is the engineer company. An engineer company commander decides what, when, where, and why based on his mission analysis. The essential tasks that an engineer company commander identifies for an engineer company form the basis for a mission statement.
- An engineer company commander should be as specific as possible. Obviously, task organization, command or support relationships, or other factors may limit the specificity of a mission statement.

The following are examples of typical engineer company mission statements:

Offense: D/51st Engr Bn creates two lanes on Axis Red and at Obj Zulu and emplaces situational obstacles vic PL Green, 030500 DEC 199_ to support TF 5-21 attack and allow FPOL of follow-on forces.

Figure B-4. Engineer company OPORD (continued)

Defense: D/51st Engr Bn constructs obstacles and prepares fighting positions to support the TF 2-51 defense in sector 030500 DEC 199_ to allow TF 2-51 to defeat an MRR attack.

3. EXECUTION.

Intent

- Include a clear, concise statement of what the force must do to succeed with respect to the enemy and the terrain and to the desired end state.
- Provide a link between the mission and the concept of operation by stating the key tasks that, along with the mission, are the basis for subordinates to exercise initiative when unanticipated opportunities arise or when the original concept of operation no longer applies.
- Express intent in four or five sentences. This is mandatory for all orders.

Example:

The purpose of our operation is to overcome the effects of the enemy's tactical obstacles, by breaching or bypassing, to get the combat forces of TF 5-79 onto Obj Frank. The end state, from my perspective, will be two bypasses or breaching lanes cleared and marked for the TF's assault force, Tm Charlie. We will be consolidated forward of the enemy's obstacles but to the rear of the objective, and prepared to move forward to support the TF in establishing a hasty defense.

a. Concept of Operations. Ensure the concept of operations—

- Is a single paragraph. It may be divided into two or more subparagraphs.
- Is concise and understandable.
- Describes—
 - The employment of subordinate elements.
 - The integration of other elements or systems within an operation.
 - Any other aspects of an operation that a commander considers appropriate to clarify the concept and to ensure unity of effort.

NOTE: Depending on the operation, the following subparagraphs may be required within the concept of operations.

(1) Maneuver.

(2) Fires.

Figure B-4. Engineer company OPORD (continued)

(3) Engineer. Focus on how the forces under company control will accomplish their assigned tasks.

(4) Air defense.

NOTE: A sketch or sand table should be used to explain the concept of operation when briefing the OPORD, or a map with an overlay should be used for very small groups.

b. Tasks to Subordinate Units.

- List specific tasks to subunits retained under company control (platoons, the TOC, combat trains, company field trains, and others as determined by the commander).
- List subunits in the same order as in the task organization.
- Include O/O and B/P tasks, and list them in the subunit's paragraph in the order that they will likely be performed.
- Put missions/tasks common to two or more subunits in coordinating instructions.

Example:

- (1) 1st Plt
 - a) Construct directed-obstacle groups A1A and A1D.
 - b) ...
 - c) ...
- (2) 2d Plt...
- (3) A&O Plt
 - a) Construct fighting positions (see survivability matrix).
 - b) ...

c. Coordinating Instructions.

- List tasks, reporting requirements, and instructions for coordination that apply to two or more subunits within the company.
- Do not include SOP items unless required for emphasis or a change from the normal SOP.
- Include, as a minimum, the—
 - References to obstacle-execution or survivability matrixes.
 - CCIR.
 - Operational exposure guidance (OEG).

Figure B-4. Engineer company OPORD (continued)

- MOPP status (level and effective time period) and any changes in MOPP level.
- Air-defense warning and weapons-control status.
- Directed coordination between subunits or with adjacent units.
- Sleep plan.
- Priorities of work.
- Lane-marking system.
- Obstacle restrictions, belts, or zones that affect a TF.
- Rehearsals.
- ROE.
- Environmental considerations.
- Instructions about consolidation or reorganization.

NOTES:

1. The sum of all subunit tasks and coordinating instructions balances with the specified and implied tasks that a commander identified during the planning process.

2. The OPORD should refer to appropriate obstacle or other execution matrixes, survivability matrixes, time lines, and so forth instead of listing the same information in paragraph 3.b. or 3.c. (see Figure B-8, page B-27, for obstacle-execution matrixes and Figure B-9, page B-28, for a time line). These items are annexes to an OPORD.

Example:

c. Coordinating Instructions

(1) Details for directed obstacle groups are in the directed obstacle matrix.

(2) ...

4. SERVICE SUPPORT.

a. Support Concept.

NOTE: Include items only if different from an SOP. Much of the information in paragraph 4 can easily be included in SOPs. SOPs must be understood and rehearsed.

Figure B-4. Engineer company OPORD (continued)

- Include the concept for providing subunits with CSS before, during, and immediately after an operation.
- Designate primary and back-up channels for logistical support for each platoon. (For example, through the company's organic CSS assets? Through the supported unit's CSS system? Through a combination of company and supported unit?)
- Ensure that the support concept is consistent with a company's task organization for the mission and command or support relationships.
- State what method of company resupply/LOGPAC will be used (service-station or tailgate) and give the location of resupply points and times, when appropriate.
- Use a supported unit's CSS graphics to help integrate a company's CSS plan into a supported unit's plan.
- Give the location, movement, and subsequent locations of critical CSS nodes before, during, and after a battle. These includes—
 - Engineer company trains.
 - Engineer battalion trains.
 - TF combat and field trains.
 - TF main and jump aid stations, patient-collection points, and ambulance exchange points (AXPs).
 - TF and engineer UMCP.
 - TF and engineer CCPs and EPW collection points.
 - TF LRPs.
 - Class IV/V supply points.
 - Decon sites.
 - Location of parent engineer CSS assets pushed forward.
 - Any collocation of engineer and supported unit CSS assets/nodes.
 - Hazardous material/waste collection points.

NOTE: When briefing the OPORD, do not brief CSS node locations if providing a CSS overlay or hard copy that would give the same information. Tell platoon leaders that they have the information on an overlay or a hard copy.

b. Materiel and Services.

- Outline platoon allocations of command-regulated materials.
- State what services are available to platoons through a company and a supported unit.
- Include special allowances/plans made for sustaining special engineer equipment or forces (for example, fuel tanker dedicated to fueling dozers/ACEs located at the Class IV/V supply point).

Figure B-4. Engineer company OPORD (continued)

(1) Supply. List the—

- Basic loads to be maintained by a unit.
- Method of obtaining supplies if different from the support concept.

(a) Class I.

- Ration cycle.
- Basic load to be maintained by platoons (days of supply) and by company trains or field trains.

(b) Class III.

- Top-off times and locations.
- Location of emergency Class III at a company and a TF.

(c) Classes IV and V.

- Platoon allocation/basic-load small arms.
- Platoon allocation/basic-load demolitions.
- Platoon allocation/basic-load mines/Class IV supplies.
- Class IV/V stockages at Class IV/V supply point (on-hand and allocation from higher) and the planned platoon allocations by obstacle group.
- Type of mine resupply to be used.
- Location, type, and amount of emergency Class V at a company and a TF.
- Volcano/MICLIC/MOPMS reload plan.

(d) Other Classes of Supply. As necessary.**(2) Transportation.** Include—

- TF and engineer company haul assets allocated to platoons and their priority by subunit.
- Primary, alternate, and dirty MSRs.
- Designated routes from the Class IV/V supply points to obstacle groups.

Figure B-4. Engineer company OPORD (continued)

(3) Maintenance.

- Include the maintenance/recovery support from an engineer company, a parent engineer battalion, or a supported maneuver unit.
- State maintenance priorities by vehicle, unit, or a combination of both.
- Include the authority for controlled substitution.

c. Medical Evacuation and Hospitalization. Include the—

- Wounded-in-action evacuation plan (primary and alternate)—through the supported unit or through the engineer company.
- Routine sick call location and time.
- Class VIII resupply location, time, and allocation.

d. Personnel Support. Include—

- The method of handling EPWs—through a supported unit or an engineer company.
- Mail.
- Religious services.
- Graves registration.

e. Civil-Military. Identify engineer supplies, services, or equipment provided by the host nation.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.**a. Command.** Include—

- Key leader locations during each phase of a battle (company and TF levels).
- C² node locations during each phase of a battle (company and TF levels).
- Succession of command that supports the continuity of command during a battle.

Example:

a. Command

- (1) *I will be with 2d Plt during Phases I and II. During Phase III, I will be vic CP 43. During Phase IV, I will be vic CP 46. The TF commander...*
- (2) *The company CP will be with the TF main CP. Initial location is...*
- (3) *The succession of command is A&O Plt leader; 2d Plt leader..*

Figure B-4. Engineer company OPORD (continued)

b. Signal. Include—

- Communications/signal peculiarities for an operation (specific code words).
- Visual/audio signals critical to a battle or for use in emergencies.
- SOI index and times when radio listening silence in is effect.
- Method for communications and priority. FM nets that a commander wants sub-units on to simplify C².
- Reports that an engineer company commander wants from subunits.

Acknowledge:

Commander's signature
Commander's rank

OFFICIAL:
(Authentication)**ANNEXES:** Possible annexes include—

- OPORD-execution matrix
- Directed-obstacle-execution matrix (Figure B-8, page B-27)
- Situational-obstacle-execution matrix (Figure B-8)
- Reserve-obstacle-execution matrix (Figure B-8)
- Company time line (Figure B-9, page B-28)
- Survivability-execution matrix (Figure B-10, page B-28)
- Overlays (TF maneuver, fire-support, SITEMP, engineer company operations graphics, scheme-of-obstacle overlay, and CSS)
- Environmental considerations

Distribution:

CLASSIFICATION

Figure B-4. Engineer company OPORD (continued)

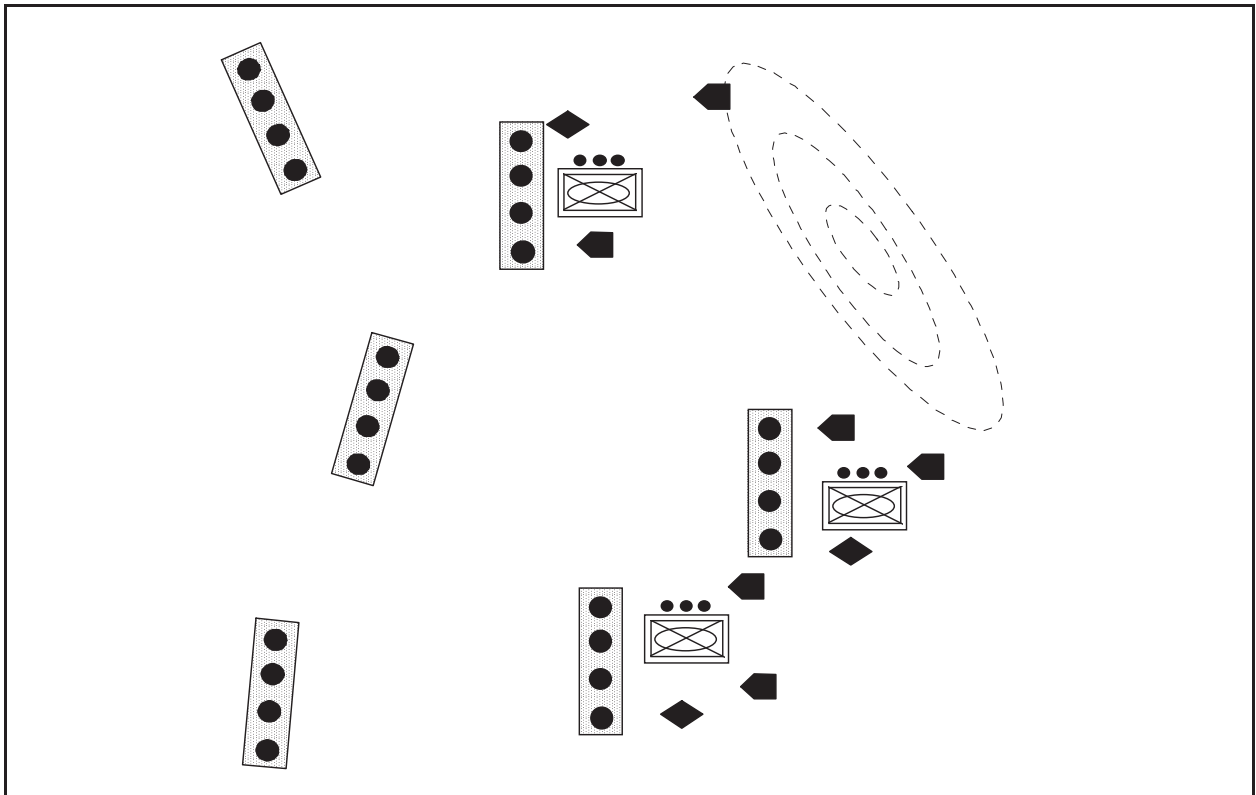


Figure B-5. Enemy sketch

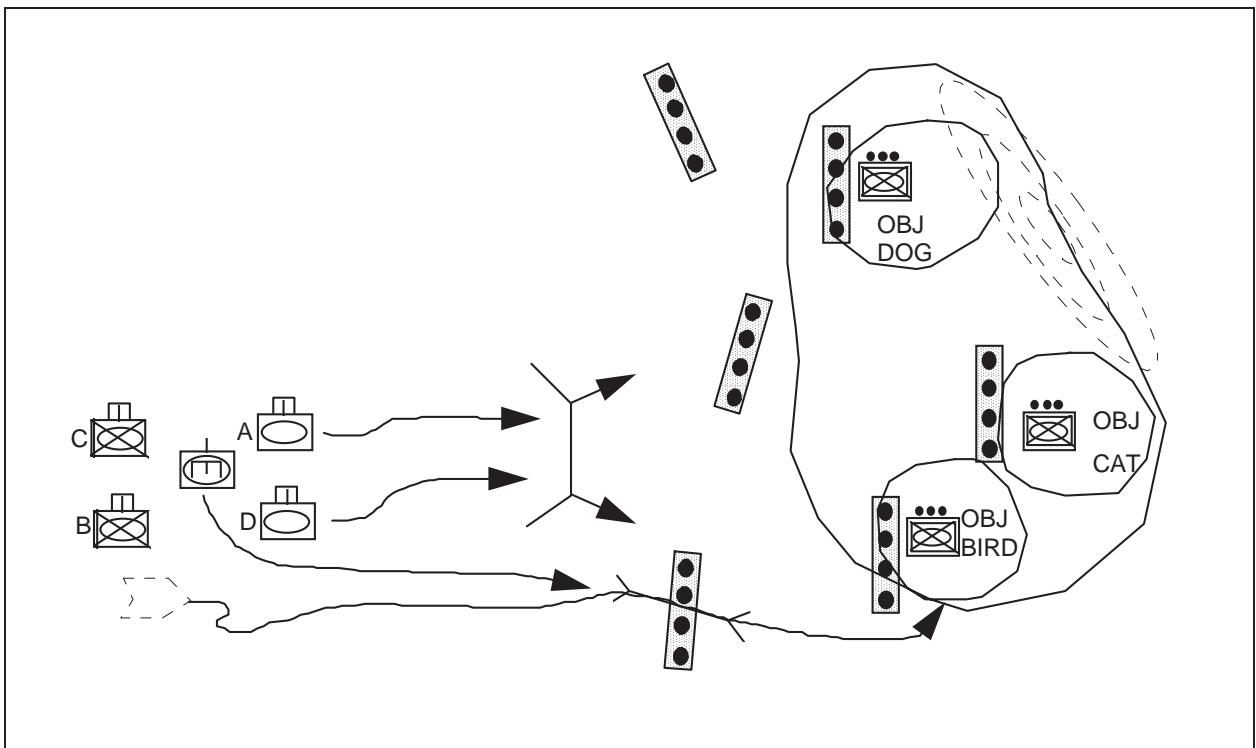


Figure B-6. Friendly sketch

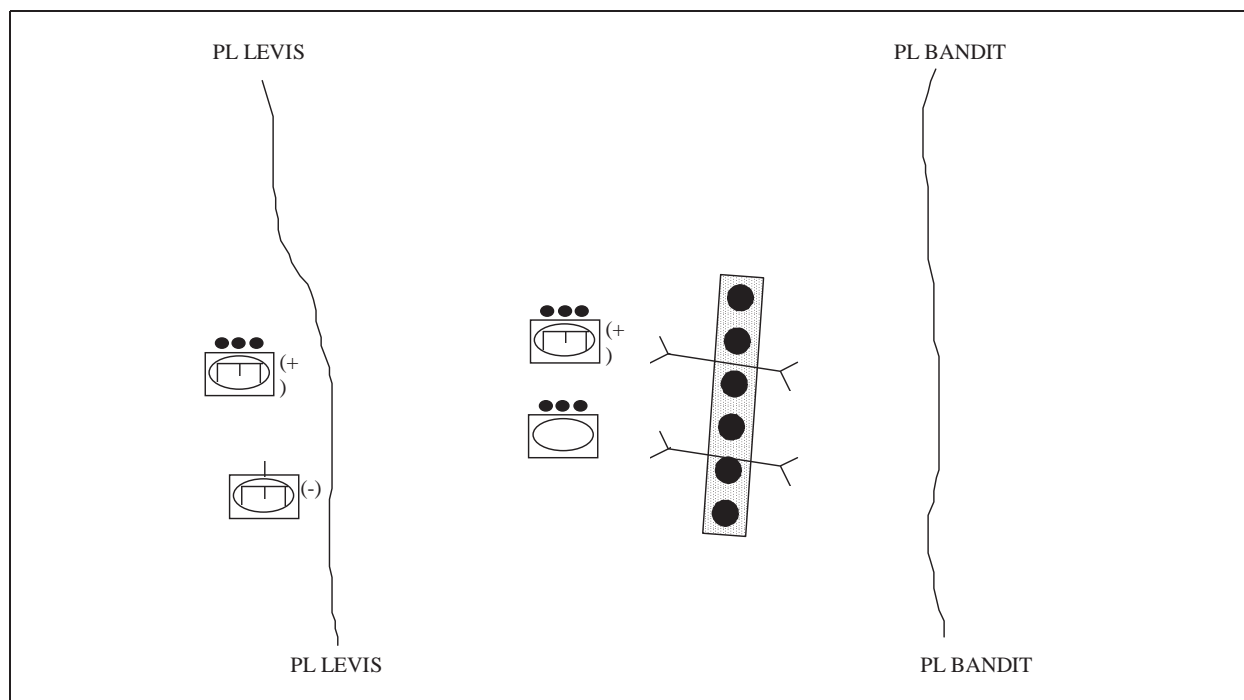


Figure B-7. SOEO sketch

ENEMY SITUATION TEMPLATE

A SITEMP depicts assumed threat dispositions based on threat doctrine and the effects of a battlefield, if the threat should adopt a particular COA. In effect, it is a doctrinal template depicting a particular operation modified to account for the effects of a battlefield environment. Normally, a SITEMP depicts threat units two levels below a friendly force's as well as the expected locations of HVTs.

The enemy SITEMP must include known and templated enemy employment of tactical, protective, and situational obstacles (offense and defense). It should also include direct- and indirect-fire ranges and sectors.

The graphics must distinguish between plotted enemy positions and obstacles and confirmed locations (plotted locations are depicted using dashed lines; confirmed intelligence is depicted using solid lines).

ENGINEER COMPANY OPERATIONS GRAPHICS

Engineer company operations graphics include any graphic-control measures needed to augment the supported unit's maneuver graphics to simplify C² of engineer company-specific tasks and missions. This includes company CSS graphics that simplify the execution of the company's CSS plan, responsiveness to platoon needs, and C² of company CSS assets. It also includes locations for company LOGPAC points, company-level casualty collection points (CCPs), company-controlled emergency Class I, III, and V materials, company trains and company field trains, company UMCP, and so forth.

Engineer company operations graphics use a different color than the supported unit's graphics to prevent subordinates from using company-level graphics on a higher headquarters' radio net.

Directed obstacle-execution matrix

Zone/belt/ group/ obstacle number	Location	Effect	Priority	Emplacing unit	Owning unit	Lane location	Lane-closure responsibility	Materials/ assets req	Materials location	Special instructions
A1A	TD 075855	T	3	1/A	Tm A	N/A	N/A	1000 M21 500 M15	PT #1	N/A
A1B	EA Dog	F	4	1/A	Tm B	TD 084831	See reserve obstacle matrix	350 M21 500 M15	PT #1	N/A
A1C	EA Cat	B	5	2/A	Tm D	N/A	N/A	750 M21 350 M15 175 M16	PT #2	N/A

Reserve obstacle-execution matrix

Zone/belt/ group/ obstacle number	Location	Effect	Priority	Emplacing unit	Owning unit	Lane location	Lane-closure responsibility	Materials/ assets req	Materials location	Special instructions
A1G-SM01	TD 084831	F	1	1/A	Tm B	1/1/A	Tm B	4 MOPMS	On- site	1/A sets up MOPMS on- site

Situational obstacle-execution matrix

Zone/belt/ group/ obstacle number	Location	Effect	Priority	Emplacing unit	Owning unit	Lane location	Lane-closure responsibility	Materials/ assets req	Materials location	Special instructions
A1F-SF01	TD 091831	D	1	2-77	Tm C	2d ech MRB at DP4	DP4	155-mm ADAM/ RAAMS	Tm B	Tm C FIST coord aim pts

Figure B-8. Sample obstacle-execution matrixes

Time line	04 Jun 1200		05 Jun 1200		06 Jun 1200	
1/A/45 Engr	0800	A1A	0800	A1B	2000	
2/A/45 Engr	(Use same method for all platoons)					
AO/A/45 Engr	0800	2000		2000		
	BP 1			BP 2		
1/954 CSE	(Use same method for all platoons)					

Figure B-9. Sample time line

BP/Unit	Pri	Location	Engr assets	Linkup Time/loc	Start	End	Special Instructions
BP 1 Tm A	1	TD0885	6 ACEs	Tm A XO 040600/TD085861	04 0630	05 0130	10 TDPs
BP 2 Tm A	2	TD0884	6 ACEs 2 SEEs	Tm B 1SG 050300/TD081839	05 0330	06 0730	15 TDPs
BP 3 Tm E	3	TD1082	2 Dozers 2 Scrapers				

Figure B-10. Sample survivability matrix

FRIENDLY SCHEME-OF-OBSTACLE OVERLAY

The friendly scheme-of-obstacle overlay contains obstacle-control measures (zones, belts, and groups) that apply to the supported unit (for example, at the TF level, the obstacle overlay shows the obstacle groups [directed, situational, and reserve]). At TF level, including the obstacle belts (with effect, if known) is optional. **NOTE: Enemy obstacles are detailed on the SITEMP unless integrated into the friendly obstacle plan.**

The friendly scheme-of-obstacle overlay includes the associated NAIs, DPs, and TAIs for situational obstacles. The overlay shows the location and type of obstacle for obstacles assigned as specified tasks by the higher headquarters. It also clearly shows lane requirements and obstacle restrictions.

SUPPORTED UNIT'S COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT GRAPHICS

The supported unit's CSS graphics contain TF locations for combat trains, field trains, UMCP, aid stations, AXPs, and CCPs (actual and planned). They also identify TF and brigade primary, alternate, and dirty MSRs.

GUIDELINES FOR THE COMPANY EXECUTION MATRIX

Figure 2-3, page 2-11, contains a sample company execution matrix. The matrix contains the following information:

- Mission and intent. As written in the OPORD.
- Engineer unit call sign and frequency. Identifies the subunit headquarters into which engineer assets are task-organized and their com-

mand or support relationship to supported units (if any).

- Supported unit call sign and frequency. Identifies the maneuver unit that the engineer subunit is supporting. Also gives the call sign and frequency of the maneuver units that engineer subunits are supporting.
- Task organization. Graphically depicts the task organization of each subunit. Shows special equipment task-organized to that subunit if in addition to the platoon's assigned equipment (also shows the supported unit's mobility, countermobility, survivability equipment [plows and rollers] and shows from which platoon special equipment came to ease in linkups).
- Execution matrix. Shows the information from the phases of the maneuver plan. It does not simply refer to the phases as "Phase 1 or Phase 2." Instead, it refers to the phases using graphic-control measures, maneuver events, or a combination of both. The execution matrix lists the critical missions that each platoon executes during that phase of the operation, including O/O and B/P tasks. The matrix organizes the subunit instruction boxes with the task abbreviated in the upper left and an orientation for where that task will occur (best guess) in the lower right. Orientation is given by referencing graphic-control measures (or grid coordinates). It shows the engineer company's main effort for each phase by "double boxing" the appropriate subunit instruction box. This identifies that the task in this "double box" is the most critical engineer task in that phase and that the subunit executing the task is the engineer company's main effort.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR PREPARING OPORDS

Information is taken from several sources to prepare OPORDs (see Table B-1, page B-32). These sources include the following:

- Higher headquarters' operations OPORD or operations plan (OPLAN). The higher headquarters' OPORD or OPLAN provides much of the information needed to prepare the engineer company's OPORD. Examples include information about the enemy situation, the mission of adjacent units, and the administrative/logistical support available.
- The supported commander's guidance, intent, and concept. Guidance normally comes orally at TF level. The commander's guidance should provide information concerning priorities for support, constraints (tasks that must be accomplished), and restrictions (tasks that cannot be performed). If guidance is not given, the engineer commander should ask

for it. An understanding of the commander's intent one and two levels up is important to the engineer commander's ability to develop a plan that supports the maneuver plan. Normally, the second-level-up intent is in the higher headquarters' OPORD.

- Staff estimates/annexes. The supported unit's staff officers should complete an estimate and either write an annex or provide input to paragraphs in the supported unit's base OPORD. Normally, the following staff officers prepare the following estimates/annexes:
 - S1. Personnel loss and support.
 - S2. Enemy situation and terrain and weather analysis.
 - S4. Logistics, supply, maintenance.
 - FSO. Fire support.
 - Signal officer. Signal.

ENGINEER COMPANY FRAGMENTARY ORDER

The engineer company commander will frequently need to modify his OPORD through the use of FRAGOs to make changes in engineer operations that allow the TF to take advantage of tactical opportunities. The engineer company commander issues FRAGOs only to engineer units under his command. Changes in instructions to engineers supporting company teams in command relationships are conveyed through input into the TF FRAGO. A FRAGO does not have a specified format, but an abbreviated OPORD format is usually used. The key to issuing a FRAGO is to maximize the use of the current OPORD by specifying only information and instructions that have changed. The engineer company com-

mander will rarely be afforded the opportunity to issue FRAGOs to his subordinate leaders face-to-face. He will normally issue FRAGOs over the radio. The engineer company commander may use his XO or 1SG to issue the FRAGO in person to subordinates. A FRAGO usually contains the following elements:

- Changes to task organization. Any changes to unit task organizations made necessary by the modification to the order.
- Situation. Includes a brief statement of current enemy and friendly situations which usually gives the reason

for the FRAGO. It may also update subordinates on the current status of brigade-level engineer missions.

engineer company commander's intent.

- Concept. Gives changes to the concept of operations and the corresponding changes to subunit tasks. Must also include any changes in the
- Coordinating instructions. Includes changes to "Service Support" and "Command and Signal" paragraphs of the current OPORD made necessary by the change in the SOEO.

Table B-1. Information sources for OPORD preparation

Information	Source
Task organization	Task organization of higher headquarters' OPORD (command or support) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commander's concept and intent • Unit SOPs and drills
1a. Enemy forces	Higher headquarters' OPORD (para 1a) Current INTSUM Intelligence annex Brigade/TF S2 Engineer company EBA
1b. Friendly forces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher headquarters' mission and intent • Missions of other friendly units 	Higher headquarters' OPORD (para 2 and 3) Higher headquarters' OPORD (para 1b) Higher headquarters' OPORD (subunit missions) SOEO contained in TF OPORD
1c. Attachments and detachments	Higher headquarters' OPORD (task organization) Higher headquarters' OPORD (para 1c) Higher headquarters' OPORD (subunit missions)
2. Mission	Higher headquarters' OPORD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para 2 and 3 • Subunit missions • Engineer company's mission analysis
3. Execution. Intent	Engineer company's mission analysis and organization
3a. Concept of operations	Higher headquarters' OPORD (para 3) Commander's guidance Commander's intent Commander's concept
3b. Tasks to subordinate units	Engineer company's concept Higher headquarters' guidance Higher headquarters' task organization
3c. Engineer company's coordinating instructions	Engineer company's concept Higher headquarters' coordinating instructions Enemy situation—PIR Friendly situation Unit SOPs
4. Service support	Higher headquarters' OPORD (para 4) CSS annex Brigade/TF S4, S1, and BMO Unit SOPs
5. Command and signal	Higher headquarters' OPORD (para 5) Signal annex Engineer company's concept Unit SOPs